

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL. XIX.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

Steamboat Departures.
Steamer Blue Wing No. 3 leaves every Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M. for Louisville.
Steamer Wien leaves every Saturday at 12 M. for Cincinnati.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

FRANKFORT AND LOUISVILLE.

On and after May 14th, 1871, trains will leave Frankfort daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

For Louisville 7:45 A. M. 3:30 P. M.
Arrive at Lexington 11:50 A. M. 6:35 P. M.
Leave Louisville 2:30 P. M. 6:30 A. M.
Arrive at Frankfort 7:30 P. M. 9:30 A. M.

Stage Departures.

LEAVES
Harringtonville, Danville, (D. & H.) 9:30 A. M.
Shelbyville, (D. & H.) 10:30 A. M.
Georgetown 11:30 A. M. (Tri-Weekly).
Arrives at Hotel 10:30 A. M.

On the Stage at the Hotel.

Time for Closing the Mails.

First Louisville and Western mail class 6:30 A. M.
First Lexington, Cincinnati, and Eastern mail class 8:30 A. M.

Second Louisville, Cincinnati, and Eastern mail class 4:45 P. M.
Third Louisville, Cincinnati, and Eastern mail class 6:30 A. M.
Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday mail class 4:45 P. M.
Tuesday and Thursday mail class 6:30 A. M.
Fridays and Sundays 4:45 P. M.
Bridgeport and Clayville mail class 6:30 A. M.
Fords of Elizabethtown Great Western 6:30 A. M.
Wheeler's mail class 6:30 A. M.
U.S. Office open from 7 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M.

TRIENNIAL GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Triennial General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States will commence its session in Baltimore, on Wednesday, October 4th. A sermon preached in Baltimore on Sunday, Rev. George A. Leakin, rector of Trinity Church, spoke at length of the character and objects of the Triennial Convention. After some preliminary remarks, Mr. Leakin said that from the time when the service of the Church of England was used, in 1758, at Berlin's Bay, and still later, in 1697, at Kennebec, Maine, and at Jamestown, Virginia, the same year, there was no general convention in this country, there being no diocesan bishops, and the colonial churches depending on the authority of the Bishop of London. Measles were, however, taken towards the consecration of Bishop Selwyn, in Scotland, in 1754, Bishop White and Provost in 1757, and Bishop Madison in 1759, and these far unified in the consecration of Bishop Cragg, of Maryland, in 1762. The first general convention was in 1785, when our present prayer book was ratified by the bishops, clergy, and laity, to be used from and after October 1, 1789.

It consists now of thirty-nine confederate bishops under the care of bishops using the same liturgy and yielding obedience to the canons enacted by the general convention.

The body which meets triennially is composed of the house of bishops, which consists of all the diocesan and 125 foreign bishops in the American Church, and of the house of clerical and lay delegates consisting of four clergymen and four laymen from each diocese. It legislates for the American Church within the limits of the United States. But you make no alterations in the constitution, liturgy, or canons, unless the same has been adopted in one convention, submitted to all the dioceses, and afterwards adopted in another convention. The president bishop is the Right Rev. Bishop South of Kentucky, *rex auctoritas* (from his seniority). The president of the lower house is elected at each triennial convention. The number of bishops is 52, and of clerical and lay delegates 312. Besides the general convention there will be meetings of the domestic and foreign committees, and committees for the increase of the ministry and the diffusion of the prayer book. Besides the American bishops, the Church has the satisfaction of welcoming the Lord Bishop of Lichfield [Selwyn], England, and probably one or more bishops from the Dominion of Canada.

The session begins on Wednesday, October 4, and after the general opening services, the two houses will assemble in Grace Chapel, and the lower house of clerical and lay delegates in Elmwood Chapel. The session continues about three weeks. The deliberations of the house of bishops are not open to the public.

After this brief description of the general convention, Mr. Leakin went on to consider the progress made since 1789. Although the first services were in those days in 1676, no number of clergy at the time of the American Revolution did not exceed 120, and this number was greatly decreased by the war—many of the clergy giving their loyalty and commitment to the Northern Episcopal Church, so that, in their vision, the American branch of the Church of England was extinct. Indeed, at a much later period, Bishop Meade was told by Judge Marshall that there was no use in trying to revive the Episcopal Church in Virginia. In 1789, a single rood could easily hold the first general convention; but now, in only two years, the Church extends from Boston to San Francisco, and from Oregon to St. Louis, numbering 2,050 parishes, and 2,830 congregations. The Episcopacy during last year were 30,482, confirming 22,115. Sunday school teachers, 13,940; and scholars, 202,720. The contributions were \$3,005,729.

Relative Rank of Cities.

The cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Brooklyn maintain the same relative rank as to population that they did in 1860. There has been considerable shifting of places, however, among those that now constitutes the remainder of the twenty greatest cities of the Union.

Baltimore, which in 1860 was the fourth, retrogrades to the sixth.

Boston pursues the same direction, from the fifth to the seventh.

Cincinnati retires a step from the seventh to the eighth.

New Orleans falls back from the sixth to the ninth.

San Francisco, taking a noble forward leap, vaults from the fifteenth to the tenth.

Buffalo lags behind from the tenth to the eleventh.

Washington makes a stride from the fourteenth to the twelfth.

Newark, New Jersey's thriving metropolis, drops, nevertheless, from the eleventh to the thirteenth.

Pittsburg alone retains the same relative rank now as then, the sixteenth.

Jersey City rises from the twentieth to the importance of the seventeenth.

Detroit recedes from the seventeenth to the eighteenth.

Milwaukee from the eighteenth to the nineteenth.

Aberdeen, which was, ten years ago, the thirtieth, now takes the old place of Jersey City, the twentieth.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad has purchased the Winchester and Alabama, McMinnville and Manchester, and Southwestern Railroads.

St. Louis, twelfth in rank in 1869, is now assigned to the fourteenth.

Cleveland, four steps forward, mounts from the nineteenth to the sixteenth.

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THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN

PUBLISHED BY

S. I. M. MAJOR.

TERMS:

The Tri-Weekly Kentucky Yeoman is published every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at five dollars per annum, invariably in advance. Money may be sent to make our risk. The Weekly Yeoman is published every Friday at two dollars per annum, in advance.

LIBERTAERIANS TO CLUBS.

ADVERTISING:

Rates of advertising in Tri-Weekly:

One square, first insertion..... 1 1/2

One square, 10 lines nonpareil, less 1 insertion..... 1 1/2

Great subsequent insertion..... 1 1/2

Double column advertisements, or ad. assignments to occupy a fixed place, 50 per cent additional.

Local notice 20 cents a line each insertion.

Liberal notices can be made for larger advertisements to be inserted more than once.

J. STODDARD JOHNSTON, Editor.

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 23, 1871.

RAILROADS IN KENTUCKY.

It has for a long time been the fashion to upbraid Kentucky for her want of public spirit and enterprise, and to point in proof of it to the small amount of railroad within her borders. A little examination into the facts will show that much of this is without justice, and that the condition complained of is capable of intelligent explanation. In the first place, the geographical and topographical nature of the State has not been favorable to such a growth of railroads as other States have experienced. Railroads to be built must have an object. There must be a place to start from, and one to go to; and the construction of the road must either be demanded by existing wants of trade and travel, or offer such inducements for opening up new resources as to warrant the outlay necessary for their completion. One great impetus which has led to the construction of roads north of us is wanting here. Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois lie in the route of the great line of communication between the Eastern cities and the populous Northwest. In addition to this, they present, in their topographical features, but little obstacles to the building of roads. With no mountains or large streams to contend with, there is scarcely a road in either of the States which is presented any grave physical obstacle to overcome. Eastern capitalists, looking with lively competition for the trade of the West, have thrown across these States great rival and competing lines, which have become trunks from which have sprung the branches that cover them with a net-work. They have served a double purpose—affording an outlet to the produce of these States and bringing in a constant stream of immigrants to clear up the cheap lands and aid in building more roads. With comparatively little exertion on the part of the resident population these roads have been built by others who have been guided by the inducements offered for investment in works of this kind, and have been left only to perfect the system by building their local branch roads.

In Kentucky it is different. The State is geographically below the belt of immigration, which, following the southern lines has kept to the north of us, while, in addition to this, nature has thrown great barriers to railroad construction which are almost insuperable. The chief of these is the Cumberland Mountains, which form our eastern boundary, and which, from Cumberland Gap on the south to the mouth of the Big Sandy, present no favorable, if in fact any feasible crossing for a railroad unless it be at Pound Gap. The mountain itself could not, however, be an insuperable obstacle to communication between the East and West, if the country on either side were practicable for such works. But on the Virginia side, between the Cumberland Mountains and the Allegheny—an average distance of one hundred and fifty miles—is owing to the fact that the intermediate mountain ranges and streams have a general bearing from south to north, the approach from the east presents greater obstacles than the mountain itself. So, also, of the western or Kentucky slope. The geological formation of Kentucky has been described as an inclined plane of triangular shape, of which the foot is on the Mississippi, and the head on the Cumberland Mountains. All its rivers, beginning with the Cumberland, and decreasing in length and increasing in velocity to the Big Sandy, have their sources at or near its base. Unlike the streams in many other States, they do not afford valleys favorable for the construction of railroads, but as they approach the mountains have precipitous banks unfavorable for railroads; so that in the central axis of the State, east and west, there is a mountainous space of near a hundred miles, interposed as a barrier between the fertile portion of the State and the Cumberland Mountains. This has been the controlling reason why Kentucky is not traversed as Ohio by one or more great lines Eastward. Neither the Eastern cities seeking trade, nor the West, looking for an outlet to the sea, have been able or willing to invest the capital necessary to penetrate this forbidding territory which intervenes, and both have been obliged to put up with the longer routes to the North and South of us, leaving Kentucky, as it were, in a crotch, and making a great railroad desert from the boundary of the blue-grass region to the Chesapeake Bay pier by only one railroad. This road is the Chesapeake and Ohio, which, wanting to traverse Kentucky, has been compelled to take a route flanking the Cumberland Mountains, in order to effect an entrance to the State.

In another article we will pursue this view further, to show the difficulties under which we have labored as regards North and South lines, as well as those East and West.

The new Constitution in Nebraska has been defeated by the people. Female suffrage and compulsory education were voted down, the former by an overwhelming majority.

KU-KLIX INVESTIGATION.—At a meeting of the Ku-Klux Committee in Washington, on Thursday, it was decided to continue the policy of sending sub-committees through the South to take evidence. The States which are thought by the Radicals to be in need of investigation are North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Georgia. The sub-committees will be appointed by next week, and will be immediately started out on their labors. It is the intention to have all the sub-committees' reports to be ready in time to be submitted with the general report at the opening of Congress. The appropriation of fifty thousand dollars is now about expended, and further business will be done on the credit system, relying upon future Congressional aid. The evidence already taken before the Ku-Klux Committee makes 3,000 printed pages.

The recent election in California developed a species of fraud that is at once novel and scientific. On a number of ballots, nitrate of silver had been applied to the name of the taxpayers' candidate for assessor. This substance produces no immediate effect, so that the voter would deposit the ballot without suspicion. By the time, however, that the box was opened to count the vote, the name was entirely erased by the chemical action of the drug on the ink.

(For the Yeoman)

THE MORGAN MEMORIAL.

To the Serving Officers and Enlisted Men of Gen. Jno. H. Morgan's Command:

At a meeting of a portion of the officers of the command of the late Gen. John H. Morgan, held in the city of Frankfort, on the 3d day of May last, it was resolved to raise not less than TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, for the purpose of erecting a monument over his remains, in the cemetery near Lexington; and I, as chairman of said meeting, was instructed to appoint agents for the purpose of soliciting donations to carry into effect the object of that meeting. In obedience to the instructions thus given me, I appointed a large number of agents in different portions of the State, a few of whom have been industriously at work and report to me some success; but not enough means have been raised to obtain the object desired.

For the purpose, therefore, of making entirely successful the object of said meeting, held on the 3d of May last, I suggest and earnestly request the surviving officers and privates, and those Gen. Morgan's old command, and his numerous friends and admirers throughout the State and the South, who did not belong to his command, to organize in their respective counties and districts and make a *joint* effort to raise the means necessary to erect such a testimonial to his memory as will be worthy of his name and fame, and report to me by the 1st day of January, 1872, the result of their efforts.

In another article we will pursue this view further, to show the difficulties under which we have labored as regards North and South lines, as well as those East and West.

The new Constitution in Nebraska has been defeated by the people. Female suffrage and compulsory education were voted down, the former by an overwhelming majority.

The postal money order system between Great Britain and the United States goes into effect on October 24.

The Courier-Journal of yesterday charges the Yeoman with having made a vindictive war upon it, and says that if we have ever missed an opportunity to attack it, or improved an occasion to say a good word for it, we cannot recall it. We are not cognizant of any such spirit. Within the past two years upon several occasions, controversies have arisen between us, in which hard blows may have been given and received; but, as far as our action is concerned, we have been actuated solely by a sense of duty to our convictions, and never by a malignant disposition. Our editorial temper is not a combative one, and if we have at any time assumed a tone indicative of a different spirit, we are satisfied it will be found upon review to have been rather provoked by assault than the original prompting of our nature. Claiming thorough candor in our views, we have never hesitated to proclaim them and to defend them, as we always expect to do, with what of ability we can command. We have given the editor of the Courier-Journal credit for equal sincerity of conviction and have as often had occasion to regret as to condemn a certain offensive tenor in his views which, while evident in every one else, seems to have been regarded by him as harmless pleasantries. It is not to be wondered that in applying the epithets of "groundlings" and "gravelers" to the country press, in which it includes the Yeoman, or speaking of the Executive Committee, the members of which are our respected associates, as imbeciles, we should resort with appropriate warmth, though we are not aware of having violated any proper sense of propriety in resorting to similar invectives.

To say that such difference of opinion as has been disclosed carries with it or has engendered any personal vindictiveness, is as foreign to our own experience as we have believed it to be with that of the editor of the Courier-Journal. To say less than this, to rest on the charge that, in the ordinary intercourse and interchange of proper editorial courtesies, we have fallen short of what might have been expected of us upon the score of the personal friendships which has existed between us, would be placing us in an attitude which we do not intend to occupy. We have always deprecate personal quarrels in the conduct of a newspaper; and if our controversies with the Courier-Journal have assumed that aspect, it has arisen from the fact that, whilst we may be sad to have been seeking to enforce his individual convictions of policy, they have met us with those which are not only our own, but believed to be those of the great body of the Democracy of the State. Hence, while our structures have been received as specially directed at him and his paper, his have been taken up as equally applicable to a large part of the press of the State, not one of the editors of which have we ever by private correspondence, sought to enlist in our cause or to array against him as intimated. What we have said and done, we have said and done openly and above board. We make this statement with no desire to do injury to any man, but to set the record straight, and to give the editor of the Courier-Journal credit for equal sincerity of conviction and to defend them, as we always expect to do, with what of ability we can command. The editor of the Courier-Journal should dare not to direct the appointment of delegates to cover the field that the Supreme Court of the United States has nothing to do with the maintenance and the carrying out of these amendments; that it is all left to Congress. This is self-evident delusion; there is nothing that can arise under the Constitution or any of its amendments or laws of Congress that can not be taken up to the Supreme Court for revision, and if it is constitutionally amended, if not unconstitutional, rejected. If Congress should, in its "appropriate legislation" to enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, pass an enactment that violated other parts of the Constitution, it would be the duty of the Supreme Court to hold that the act was null and void.

The General Chapter holds a business meeting this afternoon.

APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION.

Senator Morton, in his speech in reply to Mr. Groesbeck, said:

"So in regard to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, as I shall presently find when he says that the remedy for the violation of the Fourteenth Amendment, in denying to any person equal protection of the laws, and the violation of the Fifteenth Amendment, by denying suffrage on account of race and color, that the only remedy is in the Supreme Court, Mr. Groesbeck overlooks a part of each one of the amendments. His position nullifies the concluding section of each amendment when he declares that the amendment shall be enforced by appropriate legislation on the part of Congress. This is a provision to each amendment. It is not a provision belonging to any other of the clauses of the Constitution it is peculiar to the new amendments. Congress in passing these amendments expressly provided that they should be enforced by appropriate legislation by act of Congress, and that it should not be left to the Supreme Court; that it should not be left to the State for their enforcement, but that Congress was to see that they were enforced by appropriate legislation.

The world is rendered by appropriate legislation on the part of Congress do not give to that body a single power they would not possess without it. They are in fact merely superfluous. What provision of the Constitution is there that Congress can not enforce by appropriate legislation if it is necessary so to do? None more at all. Congress is no more bound to pass laws to guard against the violation of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments than it is to enact them against the violation of the other amendments and of the original parts of the Constitution. It is a curious idea of the Senator from Indiana that Congress may enforce legislation more than another. All are equally binding. The world is rendered by appropriate legislation on the part of Congress do not give to that body a single power they would not possess without it. They are in fact merely superfluous. What provision of the Constitution is there that Congress can not enforce by appropriate legislation if it is necessary so to do? None more at all. Congress is no more bound to pass laws to guard against the violation of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments than it is to enact them against the violation of the other amendments and of the original parts of the Constitution. It is a curious idea of the Senator from Indiana that Congress may enforce legislation more than another. All are equally binding.

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THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

Hints for the Ladies About Dress.

Consult suitability of occasion, and where any doubt of the style of dress exists, avoid over-dressing. A little fault on the other side is preferable to this, as a lady may be more simply costumed than those around her, and appear to greater advantage than if she is more showy in her apparel and ornaments than her companions. Carefully select in keeping the best material you can afford to purchase, rather than the most showy. A dress made of good fabric, if it is only a domestic gingham, will surely be more serviceable than any showy but worthless fabric made for mere effect.

In dressing for a picnic, water-party, croquet meeting, or any out-door gathering, select an attire that will wash. It is well to be provided with a water-proof cloak and hood, easily carried, and even if a little troublesome while the sun shines, invaluable if a shower comes and attacks the pleasure party. Avoid glaring contrasts, in color, material, or value. A real lace shawl will look as billy over a cheap lawn dress as a rich silk will under a coarse blue wrap.

Keep in scrupulous order your gloves, boots, and fine linens or laces. There is no surer proof of a stammer than to see holes in the gloves, soiled collars or cuffs, or ill-fitting shabby boots. If your income will not allow knit gloves and face collars, wear cotton gloves and fine collars, but let them fit nicely, and be always in exquisitely nice order. Be sure a neat linen collar will more surely mark the lady, than a torn or soiled one of expensive lace.

In the selection of stockings, examine the heels. These are generally thin and poor when the hose is of an inferior quality. German and English hose, especially the latter, will be found most economical in the end, though the first outlay is larger than that for American goods. If you dispense flannels in summer, always keep an intermediate suit to wear early in the fall, and late in the spring, before assuming or rejecting your thicker ones. In a variable climate it is not only uncomfortable but positively dangerous to take off winter flannels at once, even on the warmest day. Gaunce Merino, or Angora flannel, is a good temporary substance.

Ready made garments should be examined carefully in all the seams, and especially at the end of the stitching. In selecting boots, the foot will present a better appearance, and the boots will wear much better, if full half an inch longer than the foot. Not only does a boot that is exactly a fit in length wear out soon at the most conspicuous place, but it ruins the shape of the boot, by forcing it to develop in its breadth what is crowded in length. This should be especially remembered in the purchase of children's boots or shoes, as a short boot in childhood will surely make an ugly foot in maturity.

Over dressed children are as attractive as organ men's monkeys. At no time of life is simplicity of attire so beautiful as in childhood or youth. I see a little woman with an immense basket, or a pair of enormous cartridges, is simply absurd. Jewels should be worn only when genuine. Perfumes, in doses. A lady of delicacy will be found ever delicately and modestly attired. Cheap silk has the nastiest appearance of any cheap goods. Silk is a luxury, and should be of good quality.

One of the most beautiful and useful of summer fabrics is a fine quality of lawn, and it has always the advantage of washing well, it is an great affliction for a young person to assume the dress of middle age, as it is for an elder person to wear dress becoming and appropriate for a miss of sixteen. A certain gaiety and brightness of attire is as suitable for youth as sober colors and quiet styles are for the more advanced in life.

Mark Twain on the Necessities that Infest Railroad Trains.

And there were the peddlers. I thought out the poorest boy to get rid of him, because I was trying to compose a poem for a young lady's album, and did not want to be disturbed. But he came right back with a stock of peanuts. I took a few and hurried him away, and he returned with some ice cream candy. I don't like ice cream candy and peanuts together, but I stayed at once, because an inspired rhyme had been born to me, and I wanted to set it down before it slipped my mind. Then the sound came back to me with tobacco and cigars, and afterward with oranges, imitation ivory baby whistles, big paste and apple. Then he went away and was gone some time, and I was encouraged to hope the train had run over him. He was only keeping his most malignant outrage to the last. He was getting his literature ready.

And from that time forward that degraded youth did nothing but marce from one car to another and afflict the passengers with specimens copies of the vilest broad-and-blunder romances on earth. "The Perfumer's Doubts" and "The Desperado's Revenge" were some of his wider works, and on their backs were pictures of stabbing affairs and duels, and people showing other people over precipices, and wretched wood cuts of women being rescued from terrible perils of all kinds, and they are always women who are so criminally honest that any right-minded man would take a painful satisfaction in seeing them suffer sudden and violent death. But that peddler boy peddled these atrocious books right along for hours together, and I gave up my poem at last, and devoted all my energies to driving him away, and trying to say things that would make him unhappy.

(From Harper's Bazaar.)

A Fragrant Topic—some Powders, Perfumes, and Flavours.

A charming recipe for scented powder, to be used for wardrobes, boxes, etc., far finer than the mixture sold at the shop, is the following: Coriander, orris root, rose leaves, and aromatic calamus, each one ounce; lavender flowers, two ounces; rhodium wood, one-fourth of a drachm; musk, five grains. These are mixed and reduced to a coarse powder. The scent on clothes is as if all fragrant garden flowers had been pressed in their folds.

A perfume for note paper, said to be that used by the Queen of England, is made of powdered starch, one-half ounce; fresh orris powder, the same; other of roses, ten drops. Put this into bags, and keep in the writing desk with paper.

All delicious flavors may be improvised by keeping the delicate substances in deodorized alcohol, how deodorized? By filtering through animal charcoal or bone black in powder. The black may be used many times over; a thick flannel bag, with wire at the top, will answer for the filter. Fill it with black dust and pour the alcohol in it, leaving it to settle through.

Have wide-mouthed bottles, with glass stoppers ready, and fill with alcohol; then fill powdered orange or lemon peel, peach leaves, almonds, slices of pine-apple, raspberries or fresh cherries, and the housewife will have a finer assortment of flavors than any manufacturer will furnish her. If she wishes, however, flavors which are out of reach, it is best to use compounds of which she is not ignorant.

Bananas may be flavored with oil of jasmin and a very little tartaric acid.

Srawberry, with a strong tincture of orris, and a very little asetic ether—one ounce of the tincture and one eighth of ether.

Strong tincture of orris root resembles raspberry.

Pine-apple is made with butyric ether, the acid ether coming from the transformation of rawed butter by chemical process.

Very little of these preparations is needed to give the desired flavor. Four ounces of the tinctures mentioned will supply flavor enough for constant use during the whole summer.

DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS.
Governor—PRESTON H. LESLIE.
Secretary of State—A. J. JASPER.
Assistant Secretary of State—Wm. H. BOTT.
Attorney General—JOHN GOODMAN.
Auditor—D. HOWARD SMITH.
Treasurer—JAMES W. TATE.
Register—J. A. GRANT.
Superintendent Public Instruction—H. A. M. HENKINS.
Adjutant General—JAMES A. DAWSON.
Quartermaster General—YAYETTE HEWITT.
Inrance Commissioner—GUSTAVUS W. SMITH.
Assistant Insurance Commissioner—HENRY STANTON.
Librarian—GEORGE B. CRITTENDEN.
Keeper of Penitentiary—J. W. SOUTH.
Public Printer—S. L. MAJOR.
Public Binder—JOHN MARTIN, JR.
COURT OF APPEALS.
Chief Justice—W. S. PEYOR.
Associate Judges—M. R. HARDIN, D. J. PETERS, and W. M. GINSBORG.
Reporter—W. P. D. BUSH.
 Clerk—ALVIN DUNN.

CITY DIRECTORY.

Major—E. H. TAYLOR, JR.
Police Judge—JOHN B. MAJOR.
Clerk—S. C. SAYLES.
Attorney—JOHN W. RODMAN.
Treasurer—J. R. GRAHAM.
Marshal—H. H. HYDE.
Board Common Councilmen—E. H. TAYLOR, JR., A. G. BROWNER, JAS. G. DUDLEY, B. F. MEER, A. J. JAMES, W. P. D. BUSH, L. T. TOWNS, M. H. P. WILLIAMS.
Board School Trustees—G. C. DRANE, D. L. BALD, J. G. HATCHITT.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge—G. C. DRANE.
Commonwealth's Attorney—J. D. LULLARD.
Clerk—WALTER FRANKLIN.
Sheriff—JOSEPH ROBINSON.
Jailor—ROBERT W. LAWLER.
Assessor—PETER JETTY.
Coroner—J. R. GRAHAM.
Court convened Third Monday in February and last Monday in August. County Term—Fourth Monday in June. Fiscal Term—Last Monday in January.

FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT.

Presiding Judge—R. A. THOMPSON.
Clerk—JAMES G. CROSBY.
County Attorney—ISAAC JULIAN.
Court convened First Monday in each month.

Franklin County Quarterly Court—Holds its terms on the second Monday in January, April, July, and October.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

First District—Geo. W. Gwin—Second Friday in March, June, September, and December. Philip Swigert—First Saturday in March, June, September, and December. F. D. Redfield, Constable.

Second District—W. P. Head—Fourth Saturday in March, June, September, and December. G. C. Hughes—On Saturday after the first Monday in March, June, September, and December. James Hughes, Constable.

Third District—William Morris—On Saturday after second Monday in March, June, September, and December. Milton Wiggin—On Thursday after second Monday in March, June, September, and December. Floryno Satterwhite, Constable.

Fourth District—U. V. Williams and John W. Jackson—Both on First Saturday in March, June, September, and December. G. B. Harrel, Constable.

Fifth District—Joseph Hart—Fourth Friday in March, June, September, and December. Nelson Morris—On Third Friday in March, June, September, and December George Harrod, Constable.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. Church—Rev.—RAY T. J. DUN, Pastor Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.
Class Meeting immediately after morning service.

Sunday School—9 A. M.; Prayer meeting—Thursday, 7 P. M.
Church meeting—Fourth Sunday, 9 A. M.
Steward's meetings—Monday 7 P. M.
Sunday School Teachers' meeting—Wednesday 7 P. M.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev.—J. H. NESBITT, Pastor.
Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.
Sunday school—9 A. M.
Prayer meeting—Friday, 7 P. M.

CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev.—T. N. ARNOLD, Pastor.
Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.
Sunday school—9 A. M.
Prayer meeting—Wednesday, 7 P. M.

ANGELIC CHURCH—Rev.—RAY T. J. LANCE, Pastor.
Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.
Sunday school—9 A. M.
Prayer meeting—Wednesday, 7 P. M.

PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev.—J. H. NESBITT, Pastor.
Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.
Sunday school—9 A. M.
Prayer meeting—Friday, 7 P. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev.—L. W. SEELEY, D. D. Pastor.
Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.
Sunday school—9 A. M.
Prayer meeting—Wednesday, 7 P. M.

FOR SALE,
A LARGE & SPLENDID FARM,
AND EXTENSIVE AND VARIOUS
PERSONAL PROPERTY.

HEALTH REQUIRING ME TO WINTER
IN Florida, I will sell the Farm on which
I reside, containing over seven hundred and
eighty acres, situate in Franklin and Woodford
Counties, Ky., five miles from Frankfort,
on the Railroad to Lexington, and the Turn-
pike to Versailles, and I can confidently say
there is no better farm in Kentucky, all things
considered.

The location is beautiful, convenient, and
healthy.

The buildings are elegant, spacious, sub-
stantial, and for all appropriate purposes; the
Farm being supplied with these other con-
venient dwellings, and other buildings, be-
sides the principal residence.

The soil was naturally good, and has been
kept in a high state of fertility, and is now
ready to yield the heaviest crops of hemp,
grapes, and grasses.

The water is of all kinds, abundant, and
convenient for domestic, stock, and ornamental
uses.

The fence is of durable materials of
various kinds, is in good condition, with timber
ample for future supply.

Safety is excellent; and religious, educational,
and social conveniences abundant and varied.

A division of the Farm into four parts can
be judiciously effected, so that each will have
its appropriate dwelling and other building;
and I will sell separately that part on the north
side of the railroad, having superior soil,
water, timber, roads, and two sets of buildings,
all in good condition.

The terms will be made easy, after a cash
payment of one half of the purchase money at
the time of giving possession in October next.

Purchasers invited to inspect the premises
in person, or apply by mail for full descrip-
tion.

An Auction Sale will be held on the premises
on the 5th of September next, consisting of
Durham Cattle, Improved Kentucky Sheep,
Cashmere Goats, Fattening Hogs, Pigs and
Saddle Horses, Crops on hand, and Implements
of all kinds, which will be duly advertised.

ROBERT W. SCOTT.
FRANKFORT, Ky., July 1st, 1871.

JAMES A. CLARK. HENRY W. CLARK

JAMES A. CLARK & SON,
TAILORS,

791 Broadway, opposite Grace Church,

mar 1 6 NEW YORK.

ANFORD COIN.

I WILL COMMENCE DELIVERING ICE ON
THE FIRST DAY OF MAY, and will prepared
enough to supply the houses in my parish, in
any quantity, in my residence, St. Clair Street,
north of the State House.

jul 27-td

TRAVEL.

Kentucky Central R. R.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE,
COVINGTON, KY., NOV. 25th, 1863.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1st, Passenger trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH. NO. 1. NO. 2.
Leave Covington... 8 A. M. 8 A. M.
Arrive Falmouth... 9.45 A. M. 9.45 A. M.
Leave Cincinnati... 10.30 A. M. 10.30 A. M.
Arrive Lexington... 12.30 P. M. 12.30 P. M.
Leave Louisville... 1.45 P. M. 1.45 P. M.
Arrive Paducah... 3.30 P. M. 3.30 P. M.
Leave Frankfort... 4.30 P. M. 4.30 P. M.
Arrive Lexington... 5.30 P. M. 5.30 P. M.
Leave Paducah... 6.30 P. M. 6.30 P. M.
Arrive Louisville... 7.30 P. M. 7.30 P. M.

GOING SOUTH. NO. 3. NO. 4.
Leave Louisville... 8 A. M. 8 A. M.
Arrive Lexington... 9.45 A. M. 9.45 A. M.
Leave Cincinnati... 10.30 A. M. 10.30 A. M.
Arrive Falmouth... 12.30 P. M. 12.30 P. M.
Leave Covington... 1.45 P. M. 1.45 P. M.
Arrive Louisville... 3.30 P. M. 3.30 P. M.
Leave Paducah... 4.30 P. M. 4.30 P. M.
Arrive Lexington... 5.30 P. M. 5.30 P. M.
Leave Louisville... 6.30 P. M. 6.30 P. M.
Arrive Paducah... 7.30 P. M. 7.30 P. M.

Trains run daily, Sun days excepted.

H. P. RANSOM,
C. A. M.

UNDERTAKERS—FUNERALS.

JOHN R. GRAHAM,

St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky.

DEALER IN

Metallic Burial Caskets and Cases, and
Wooden Coffins and Coffin Furnishings.

I HAVE, AND WILL CONTINUE TO KEEP
the largest and best selected stock of

METALLIC BURIAL CASES AND CASKETS

Ever ready in this City. Also any style of Wood
Coffin ready made or furnished to order.

John R. Graham,

In or near the city either for Caskets, Cases, Coffins,
or Coffin Furnishings.

FRANKFORT, KY.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE

IN THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES:

LIVERPOOL, LONDON, AND GLOBE
HOME OF CONNECTICUT.

SOUTHERN MUTUAL LIFE OF KENTUCKY.

JAS. A. DAWSON,
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LIFE INSURANCE CO.

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A. H. BUCKNER, Secretary.

S. W. LOWRY, Assistant Secretary.

C. G. MCGOWAN